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ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. CONFIRMATION NO. FIRST NAMED INVENTOR APPLICATION NO. FILING DATE TI-24974.4 8889 07/23/2003 Leland S. Swanson 10/625,911 EXAMINER 04/06/2005 23494 7590 TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INCORPORATED ARANCIBIA, MAUREEN GRAMAGLIA P O BOX 655474, M/S 3999 PAPER NUMBER ART UNIT DALLAS, TX 75265 1763

DATE MAILED: 04/06/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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U.S.	Patent and	Trade	mark C	Office
PT	OL-326 (Rev.	1-04)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

Paper No(s)/Mail Date 7/23/03.

Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)

Attachment(s)

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)

6) Other:

Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ___

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 4,401,052 to Baron et al. in view of U.S. Patent 6,296,894 to Tanabe et al. (from Applicant's IDS) and U.S. Patent 4,933,211 to Sauvinet et al.

Baron et al. teaches an effusion cell (Figure 1), comprising: a cell wall 23 forming a cylinder including a plurality of ports 26 to effuse material from within the cylinder; a heater element 16, 17; and a material distribution system (orifice 22) within the cylinder operable to evenly distribute material through the system. (Column 2, Lines 46-49)

Baron et al. does not expressly teach that the heater element can surround the cell wall and be operable to heat the material within the cylinder.

Tanabe et al. teaches that heater 24 can surround effusion cell 20 to heat the material within the cell. (Column 4, Lines 20-22)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the effusion cell taught by Baron et al. to surround the cell wall with a heater element to heat the material within the cylinder. The motivation for making such a modification would have been to maintain the pressure and temperature of the vapor supplied into the cylinder by the material distribution system.

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The combination of Baron et al. and Tanabe et al. does not expressly teach that there is at least one vacuum tube associated with each port, operable to remove effused material that does not adhere to a substrate.

Sauvinet et al. teaches that vacuum ports 7 are associated with port 2, and are operable to remove effused material that does not adhere to a substrate. (Column 3, Lines 54-56)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combination of Baron et al. and Tanabe et al. to provide vacuum ports with each effusion port, operable to remove effused material that does not adhere to a substrate, as taught by Sauvinet et al. The motivation for doing so, as taught by Sauvinet et al. (Column 4, Lines 6-21), would have been to increase coating uniformity, and to decrease accumulation of coating material on the interior of the coating apparatus.

Conclusion

- 3. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. U.S. Patent 6,037,241 to Powell et al. teaches that a material distribution system can comprise a screw 44.
- 4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Maureen G. Arancibia whose telephone number is (571) 272-1219. The examiner can normally be reached on core hours of 10-5, Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Parviz Hassanzadeh can be reached on (571) 272-1435. The fax phone

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number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Maureen G. Arancibia

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